

# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VI.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) May 6, 1836.

[NO. 292.]

R. H. MADRA, Editor.  
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

**TERMS:**  
Two Dollars, if paid in advance.  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1836.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	MOON'S PHASES.
6 Friday	5 10 8	5 9 51	5 9 42	5 9 33	5 9 24	For May, 1836.
7 Saturday	5 9 42	5 9 33	5 9 24	5 9 15	5 9 6	
8 Sunday	5 9 33	5 9 24	5 9 15	5 9 6	5 8 57	
9 Monday	5 9 24	5 9 15	5 9 6	5 8 57	5 8 48	
10 Tuesday	5 9 15	5 9 6	5 8 57	5 8 48	5 8 39	
11 Wednesday	5 9 6	5 8 57	5 8 48	5 8 39	5 8 30	
12 Thursday	5 8 57	5 8 48	5 8 39	5 8 30	5 8 21	

From the National Intelligencer, of April 19.

**The Public Revenue.**—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate yesterday his answer to the call made by the resolution of Mr. Calhoun last week, for a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury on the 1st of the present month, where deposited, and the amount of liabilities of the several Banks of deposits, respectively, with their means of meeting the same; and also the receipts of the Treasury for the quarter ending the 31st of last month.

At present we are enabled to give only the two principal facts disclosed by it—namely, the amount of the revenue for the last quarter, and the total amount of unappropriated money now in the Treasury. The Secretary states that the receipts in the Treasury during the quarter ending the 31st of the last month, were—

From Customs,	\$5,006,050
From the Public Lands,	5,439,650
Miscellaneous,	250,000

Total for the quarter, \$10,735,700.  
And that the amount of public money in the Treasury (that is, in the Deposit Banks,) on the 31st day of the last month, was \$31,895,155.

Thus, it appears that the Revenue of the Government for the first quarter of the year was near eleven millions of dollars, and the amount of the public money now lying in the Pet Banks is thirty-two millions of dollars—and this enormous, this undistributed surplus daily swelling by fresh payments into the Treasury.

The disposition of this immense sum presents a question of the deepest concern to the People, and of the deepest responsibility to those to whom the disposition of it belongs; but the custody of so vast amount of public treasure involves a question of still greater import.

## WHOLESALE ROBBERY—DEFEATED.

The people of North Carolina have undoubtedly a legal right to an equal share of the proceeds of the Public Lands. Every acre, therefore, which is given away, is so much abstracted from the rightful owners. By the following proceedings, it will be seen that a few Van Buren men in the Senate, with Benton at their head, conspired, at one dash, to appropriate to themselves and their constituents, no less than three and a half millions of acres!

In SENATE—APRIL 8, 1836.

"The Senate proceeded to consider a bill (introduced by Mr. Benton) to grant to the State of Missouri certain lands for the purpose of internal improvement.

Mr. Walker (Van Buren) moved to amend the bill by introducing an equal grant of 500,000 acres for the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Nicholas (Van Buren) moved to amend the bill by introducing a similar grant for Louisiana.

Mr. King, of Alabama, (Van Buren) moved a similar amendment as regards Alabama, Indiana, Illinois; which amendments were accepted by Mr. Walker.

Mr. King, of Georgia, (Van Buren) moved a similar amendment, so as to include the State of Georgia.

Mr. Clay moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

After some observations from Messrs. Benton, Ewing, and Walker,

Mr. Calhoun moved that the bill be laid on the table; and the yeas and nays being ordered, it was decided as follows:

Yeas 26—Nays 8.

So the bill was ordered to lie on the table. It will be seen that every individual who proposed to divide our land among these States, was a Van Buren man; and it was defeated by the resistance of the Whigs. Let North Carolinians reflect upon this attempt. Let them inquire how much North Carolina has ever received from Congress for the purpose of Internal Improvement. Not an acre. Not a dollar. Let them ponder upon the benefits which 500,000 acres of this valuable land would confer upon her—upon the Rail Roads which might be built with five millions of dollars, which it would produce, at \$10 an acre. When will our people awake to a proper estimation of their rights? How long will they tolerate Van Buren and his party, whose aim is to strip them of their invaluable inheritance!—*Fay. Observer.*

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated ANSON COUNTY, April 8.

"It gives me pleasure to inform you that the *White Star* is in the ascendant in our County. Perhaps in no County in the State does greater unity of feeling prevail on the subject of the next Presidency, than in this. The friends of the Constitution and liberty have taken a firm stand, and seem determined to defend their rights and hand them down unimpaired to posterity. Their position is so elevated for the threats, the smiles or the frowns of Executive power to reach them.

It is impossible for any thing human to effect a change in the political tone of this County before the election. Scarcely a Van Buren whisper is heard on the breeze. The magic of the wonder-working Spirit of Kinderhook seems to have lost all its potency and its charms here. I trust its delusion may become entirely dispelled from our country, and under the *White flag* our good old vessel of State may ride out the storms of party strife that now threaten to overwhelm her, and become safely anchored once more in the harbor of peace and security."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated April 17th.

Mr. E. J. HALE.—In glancing over the last Fayetteville Journal, I perceived a Preamble and Resolutions said to be adopted by the citizens of Robeson county, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren as President, and Richard M. Johnson as Vice President, &c. And at the same meeting appointing Delegates to meet at Rockingham, in Richmond County, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run on the Van Buren and Johnson Ticket as Elector, &c. Now, sir, at the meeting where this copious effusion of scientific matter, in form of Preamble, was poured out to the eager assembly, for their deliberation, there were present eighteen persons, and some of these were actually sent for ten and sixteen miles with a horse and gig, before it appears the meeting could be raised. But with all the manoeuvring and trick of that party, (whose proper appellation time and events will give them,) the people of Robeson will not wear the Yoke, nor give their aid in promoting any man or men that are well known to be inimical to their southern rights. It is a fact (and facts are known to be stubborn things,) that Judge White's prospects are brightening every day, even in the vicinity of the Court House, where this prodigious number of 18 persons held their famous meeting. Of this fact, their meeting was a fair demonstration, and had it not been that there was a Muster in town that day for military instruction, I don't really believe they they could have paraded ten persons at the meeting. Q.

**Almost a failure!**—We have just learned that at the Van Buren Convention which assembled at Rockingham on Tuesday last, only three counties were represented, there being no Delegate from Anson, nor any from Richmond, the county in which the Convention was held! Only Eight Delegates, we understand, were present! Wm. A. Morris, Esq. of Anson, was nominated for Elector.—*Fay. Observer.*

**Pennsylvania.**—The Legislature of this State has closed its annual session.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says:

"There has not been, for many years, a Legislature which has done so much for the Commonwealth. They found the State under a system of taxation, her public works unfinished, her treasury empty; and an absolute necessity, if some new course was not adopted, of increasing the public debt, of continuing and increasing the taxes, or stopping the completion of public works. What has been done! Let this question be asked by every Pennsylvanian, and he will find an answer in the repeal of the tax laws—in the progress of the public works without an increase of the public debt, and a full treasury. Is it not worthy of commendation? Let the same policy be continued, and we shall soon have our improvements completed—the trade of the West secured to Pennsylvania—a sinking fund established for the extinction of the public debt, and a tide of prosperity rolling into our Commonwealth which will make her the pride and glory of the Republic."

**The Faithful Reward.**—The printing of the United States laws, "by authority," has been transferred from the Nashville Republican to the Nashville Union, a paper recently established, as asserted by Judge White in his Speech in the Senate, by funds sent on from Washington! Cause—the refusal of the Republican, (which, as many of our readers will recollect, was formerly Gen. Jackson's Nashville organ,) to be transferred, like a "collared dog," to Van Buren interest. It is thus that Gen. Jackson fulfils his pledge, voluntarily made in his Inaugural Address, to preserve the "freedom of elections," uninfluenced by "federal patronage!" It is thus that he corrupts the press, by making it the interest of venal scribblers to defend error and disseminate falsehood! How long will the people be blind to the evils that surround them!

## SYNOPSIS OF Congressional Proceedings.

Friday, April 15, 1836.

**SENATE.**—After the transaction of some unimportant private business, and some debate upon the Bill for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the States, during which Mr. Benton (Van Buren) made a speech against the Bill.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Resolution to change the time for making contracts in the General Post Office: which, after having been amended at the instance of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a Bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital near Ocracoke, in the State of North Carolina; read twice, and committed.

A Bill from the Senate, to carry into effect certain Treaties concluded with the Chickasaw Indians, was taken up and finally read a third time, and passed.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the General Appropriation Bill. After much debate, and many successful motions to amend certain parts, and unsuccessful motions to alter others, the Committee at last rose and reported the Bill and amendments to the House; and they were ordered to be printed.

Saturday, April 16.

**HOUSE.**—After the transaction of some unimportant private business, the House, in pursuance of the special order, took up for consideration the General Appropriation Bill, making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the United States for the year 1836, reported from the Committee of the Whole House, with amendments—which was debated until the adjournment.

Monday, April 18.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Crittenden presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky, instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the Land Bill; which were read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee of Conference between the two Houses on the subject of their disagreement in relation to the item fixing the salary of the Governor, in the Bill for establishing the Territorial Government, of Wisconsin, recommended that the Senate recede from their disagreement; which was agreed to.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Reed presented sundry Resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of the passage of a law against the admission of Paupers into the United States. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

After the presentation of divers Abolition and other petitions, the House took up and further debated the General Appropriation Bill.

Tuesday, April 19.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, offered the following resolution, and asked for its consideration: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what amount of moneys of the United States received for public lands in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and the Michigan Territory, has been, in pursuance of his instructions, transferred to Banks in the Eastern cities, since the 30th of June, 1835; and that he designate the Banks from and to which such transfers are now ordered; and whether any of the Deposit Banks in the above-named States or Territory have authority to direct what money shall be received for public lands in the districts for which they are the depositories.

Mr. E. said he had received from several quarters a Circular, directed by one of the Deposit Banks in the State of Ohio, to the other Banks in that State, the extraordinary character of which had induced him to make the inquiries specified in the resolution, and ask (said Mr. E.) that the Circular may be read.

[CIRCULAR.]

"CLINTON, BANK OF COLUMBUS, APRIL 1836.

"SIR: The large amount of paper received from the Land Offices, and the difficulty and expense of converting it into funds receivable by the Treasury Department in the Eastern Cities, (whether nearly the whole amount is required to be transmitted,) will compel this institution in future to decline receiving the paper of all the Banks, that will not consent to redeem the paper so received by DRAFTS on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, payable thirty days from date, AT PAR."

Permit me to enquire whether it is the wish of your institution that your paper shall be received upon these terms?

"In the mean time, we have directed the Receivers who deposit here, not to receive, after the 30th instant, the paper of any Bank of the State, (other than the Deposit Banks,) unless hereafter instructed to that effect by this institution. Very respectfully, J. DELAFIELD, Jr. Cashier."

I wish to know (said Mr. E.) whether nearly all the moneys received for the sale of the public lands in Ohio are in fact transferred, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the city of New York, and the other Eastern cities; and, if so, I wish to know why this is done? There is already in deposits in New York a very large amount of the public money, for which there is no present or probable future use; an amount, I believe, exceeding TEN MILLIONS of dollars in that single city, and large sums in the other Atlantic cities. Why is it, then, that of the small amount, the mere modicum of the public moneys which are received in Ohio, "nearly the whole amount is required to be transmitted" to these same Eastern cities? If this be so, as stated in that circular, and I have no doubt it is, I wish to know what public necessity or public convenience has required the Secretary of the Treasury to drain the money from the West, and lodge it in the Deposit Banks in the great cities? There are some other matters indicated by this Circular, of which I wish to be informed. It is stated there, that orders have been given, by this Deposit Bank, to the Receivers of Public Money of the United States, who make deposits at that bank, that they shall not, after the 30th of April, receive any notes of the Ohio Banks, other than Deposit Banks, in payment for land, unless hereafter directed so to do; and they make it a condition to such directions, that the Banks shall agree to pay the amount of their notes so received—not in specie—no, that will not do, but in drafts on some of the Eastern cities at 30 days' date, at par! Such drafts are worth from one to two and a half per cent. advance; and this is the tax that this Deposit Bank levies upon its neighbors for the privilege of having their notes made receivable by the Treasury of the United States. This is a very important power, and a very profitable one; and if it be in fact vested by the Secretary of the Treasury in the Deposit Banks, it is time that the Public should be informed of it.

There are in the State of Ohio, if I have counted them right, thirty-four Banks, with a capital of a little more than nine millions of dollars. Most of them have been in operation about twenty years, and have at all times, since the restoration of specie payments in 1815, preserved the highest character for solvency and stability. I hold in my hand a report of their condition, made to the Legislature of Ohio in January last, which is subject to the inspection of any gentleman who wishes to examine it. It shows a strength and soundness in their condition not excelled, and I incline to think, not equalled, by any like number of Banks in the United States. There is no question about their perfect ability to answer all their engagements.

This Bank, which, by virtue of power derived from the Treasury, is about to control and limit the circulation of its thirty-two neighbors, all of equal credit and ability with itself, went into operation not more than two years ago. Its capital, amounting to \$288,680, is nearly half owned out of the State; and it is not acceptable to the other Banks, nor do I think it is to the Public generally, that this kind of control should be given to this new institution, so large a part of which is owned by capitalists in the cities, over the other well known and long tried institutions of the State. I received this Circular, as I observed, from several quarters, and some of them require me not to say who sent it to me. I suppose they are afraid that the deposit bank would resent the communication; and a war with that bank, carried on as it would be, by ammunition drawn from the Treasury of the United States, is rather to be dreaded than rashly incurred. The Banks, however, must, I presume, refuse the terms imposed upon them by the Deposit Bank, and permit their notes to be so far discredited as a refusal to receive them for the public lands will tend to their discredit. Exchange is high, and difficult to be procured; I have been told that it has, within the present spring, come up to two and a half per cent. It ranges, I have no doubt, from one to one and a half in the regular course of business. What this Bank then demands of the other Banks, is this premium upon all their notes that it may receive for lands—so much more than gold and silver, which they are all ready to pay at their counters.

The Bank, then, requires the Receivers of Public Money to take none of the notes on the Banks of the State for lands, except the notes of the Deposit Banks; and there are but two of them out of the thirty-four. An individual who wishes to purchase land, gets his money principally in notes of the Banks of the State, part on one Bank and part on another. This money will not buy land, and he cannot go round among the Banks to get specie for it; and if he could, it would be very inconvenient to carry silver (and there is no gold among us yet) into the woods for such an object. He, therefore, if he knows of this regulation, must go to this Deposit Bank, and make exchanges for their paper. Thus the other Banks lose their share of the circulation; the purchaser pays a premium to the Deposit Bank for the exchange, or, in the expressive language of the country, he gets his paper shaved, and the notes are returned upon the State Banks for specie. Or, perhaps, the farmer, who goes out to purchase land, does not know of this regulation, and takes his money out, as used to be done, in notes on good specie-paying Banks. He suits himself in his tract of land, and proposes to make the entry. He takes out his cash, and is told that it will not do; he must have notes of the Deposit Banks!!!

No, not so. I venture the conjecture that there will be a shaving shop very near the Receiver's Office, where he can get his money shaved by paying \$5 on the hundred, and receive for it the paper of some one of the Deposit Banks!!!

I wish to know, Mr. President, whether this state of things, as set forth in this Circular, must continue to exist; whether the public money received for land in the West is and must continue to be, nearly all transferred to the Eastern cities. And I wish to know, also, whether the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized any one or more Banks in Ohio to direct what money shall and what shall not be received for public lands in that State and in the neighboring States. To obtain this information I have offered this resolution.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolutions; which were considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to inform the Senate what is the maximum amount which can be beneficially expended annually, towards completing the Naval Defences of the Country, embracing—1. Ordnance and Ordnance Stores; 2. Gradual Increase of the Navy, and collection of materials; 3. Repairs; 4. Navy Yards and Docks, and other incidental heads of expenditures: Provided, the appropriations for the expenditures be made at once, and for a series of years, to be drawn from the Treasury annually, as needed.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate what is the maximum amount that can be expended annually, upon the construction of Fortifications: Provided, the Corps of Engineers is increased according to the bill which has passed the Senate; and that the whole appropriations for each fort be made at once, to be drawn for in annual instalments, as required by the progress of the work; also, that he inform the Senate what is the maximum amount which can be beneficially expended annually on the objects of expenditure within the Ordnance Department, as detailed in the report of that department, of March 30th, 1836: Provided the appropriations for each object be made at once, and for a series of years, to be drawn annually until the object is accomplished.

The Senate again took up the Land Bill; when Mr. Southard, (Whig) commenced a speech in favor of it.

After spending some time in Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—The House took up the resolution some days since offered by Mr. Drogools, calling for information in regard to the Deposit Banks—the question being on the motion of Mr. Wise, to amend the same, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting a resolution of his, on the same subject. Messrs. Wise and Drogools spoke in favor of their respective motions; and, after some other debate, the subject was stopped by the arrival of the hour for the Special Orders—and

The House proceeded again to the consideration of the General Appropriation Bill; after much debate on the various provisions of which, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 20.

**SENATE.**—After the transaction of much private business, the Senate again took up the Public Land Bill. Mr. Southard (Whig) concluded his speech in favor of it; and Mr. Wright, of New York, (Van Buren) commenced a speech against the Bill.

**HOUSE.**—The Joint Resolution of the Senate, for fixing the day of adjournment, was taken up; but was, on motion, laid on the table for the present, by a vote of 102 to 74.

The House again took up the General Appropriation Bill; after debate on which, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 164 to 74.

Thursday, April 21.

**SENATE.**—Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Bill from the House, to repeal the 14th section of the Charter of the Bank of the United States, without amendment.

The Public Land Bill was again taken up. Mr. Wright (Van Buren) concluded his speech against the Bill. "Mr. Crittenden (Whig) addressed the Senate at length in favor of it; after which Mr. Clay (Whig) began an argument in favor of it.

[The General Appropriation Bill was received from the House, read twice, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Finance.]

**HOUSE.**—On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from New Castle, by Trop Hill, in Wilkes county, North Carolina, to Grayson courthouse, Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Lewis Williams, of N. C. Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of paying the claims of North Carolina for advances made by that State during the late war; the evidences of the said advances being on file in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department.

**General Appropriation Bill.**—The Bill making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of the United States for the year 1836, having been yesterday ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, was read a third time.

Mr. Mercer moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to amend it, by reducing the sum appropriated for the New York custom-house from \$300,000 to 100,000; and limiting the expense of the same to \$500,000; and by adding to the bill a section, providing that, out of the net proceeds of the Public Lands for the years 1833, 1834, 1835, the sum of \$23,681,000 be distributed among the several States, to be apportioned according to their respective federal numbers, and to be paid in four quarterly instalments, on the 1st of July next, on the 1st of October, the 1st of January, and 1st of April, to the Treasurer or other proper officer of each State, with an allowance of ten per cent., in addition to the sum thus allotted, to each of the seven new States.

Mr. Mercer spoke at great length in support of his motion.

Mr. French stated that he was decidedly in favor of the proposition to Distribute the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands amongst the several States; but, as he considered it out of place, as an appendage to this bill, he could not support the motion of the gentleman from Virginia. He was reluctant longer to delay the passage of the civil appropriation bill, and he apprehended that the course proposed, by the gentleman from Virginia, would have the effect to embarrass the measure which he had so much at heart. He appealed to him, therefore, to withdraw the motion for the present, and to bring it forward when the Kentucky resolutions on the bill from the Senate on the subject should be taken up.

Mr. Speight of North Carolina, (Van Buren) said he could not say, with his friend from Kentucky, (Mr. French,) that he would be in favor of this proposition. In whatever form it should be presented he should take occasion to express his objection to it! But deeming the present an unsuitable time for discussion, he moved the previous question; which was agreed to by a vote of 88 to 64.

The Chair, in answer to the question, what the main question was, said that the main question was, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Mercer said, if that was the decision of the Chair, he should be compelled to appeal from it. In his opinion the main question was on his motion to recommit the bill. He afterwards withdrew his appeal, however, and the General Appropriation Bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Friday, April 22.

**SENATE.**—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, enclosing a reply to the resolution of the Senate, calling for a statement of the maximum amount which can be beneficially expended in the Ordnance Department, and on Fortifications, annually, &c.; which was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and printed.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution; which lies over one day for consideration:

Resolved, That from and after the day of—, in the year 1836, nothing but Gold and Silver Coins ought to be received in payment for the public lands; and that the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill accordingly.

The Public Land Bill was again taken up; and Mr. Walker (Van Buren) addressed the Senate against it.

**HOUSE.**—After the transaction of some private business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on "the Bill authorizing the President of the U. States to accept the services of Volunteers in certain cases," and "the Bill for the better protection of the Western frontier," which were debated until the adjournment.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Monday adverts to the subject embraced by the Deposit Bank Circular, brought to the notice of the Senate, the day before yesterday, by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, which the New York Editors understand to be a Treasury Circular, whether rightfully or not, we shall know when we get the answer to Mr. Ewing's call for information concerning it. If the measure adopted in Ohio is a general order to the West, then (says the Advertiser) "will the Brokers, affiliated with this meritorious company, have a glorious harvest, in changing this kind of paper for drafts on the Eastern cities, which they can meet by the purchase of United States Bank notes—the only notes which will then have currency in the Western country."

Not Yet.

From the National Intelligencer, April 22, 1836.

We insert today the Report from the Treasury Department, stating the moneys in the Treasury, and the Banks in which these moneys are distributed, according to

the latest column. The opinion gains ground that, in this absorption of money by the Government, there lurks great danger to the whole circulating medium of the country, and consequently to every branch of trade and commerce, not to speak of the effect of an explosion upon the value of every description of property. The opinion is universal, we suppose, that the amount nominally in the Treasury is every way less safe where it is than it would have been but for the violent removal of the deposits from the safe vaults of the Bank of the United States into those of the Deposit Banks. It is very obviously in the power of the Executive now, if the same disposition existed in that quarter towards the Deposit Banks as did towards the Bank of the United States, to spread, with a very few strokes of the pen, universal bankruptcy over all this league of Deposit Banks. What further it is in the power of the Executive to effect by the possession of this talisman (besides the bribery of the People with their own money) may be in part inferred from the fact stated in the subjoined paragraph, which, we have corroborative information, is substantially true: that is, it is true that notes of the Bank of the United States have been refused at the Land Offices, afterwards received at a discount, and re-sold at a premium.

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.  
A friend has informed us of the following facts, which were communicated to him by a gentleman just arrived in this city from the West. They disclose the disgraceful conduct of a Government agent, which calls for investigation by Congress. At a recent sale of public lands the purchasers came prepared to pay in bills of the Bank of the United States, which they had brought with them for that purpose. After the sale, these bills were tendered in payment, but they were refused by the agent, who stated that he had received orders to that effect from Washington. In this dilemma, the purchasers accepted the friendly offices of the agent himself, who very kindly discounted their notes at the moderate rate of five per cent. He subsequently disposed of these same funds to individuals who wished to make remittances to the eastward, at a premium of two per cent.; thus realizing by the transaction, as he himself acknowledged, the handsome sum of sixty thousand dollars!

It is remarkable that while money is so scarce as in New York to command, in some cases, a premium of ten per cent. a month from the safest borrowers, the prices of labor and subsistence are unusually high. This is a very curious fact, and is without precedent, we believe, in the history of this country. It can only be accounted for by the circumstance, equally unprecedented, of the Government having thirty-odd millions of dollars locked up in the Deposit Banks, and a large proportion of that amount of the currency consequently withheld from circulation. In fact, the Government is rapidly absorbing all the money of the country, and if something be not done, and done speedily, to restore to circulation and usefulness a part at least of the enormous sum which has accumulated in the Treasury, the most distressing consequences to the community must ensue. Mr. Webster pressed this consideration with great force, in the Senate on Monday, to show the urgency of immediate and effectual legislation in regard to the disposition of the surplus revenue.

As a matter connected with this subject of the revenue, we may refer to the developments made in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, of the effects which are beginning to manifest themselves in the West, from the system of Bank favoritism adopted by the Executive Government in regard to the custody of the public revenue.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The resolution introduced by Mr. Benton, (on Saturday), to require payments for the public land to be made hereafter in specie, gave rise to an animated debate in the Senate, which had not terminated at the hour of adjournment, and will therefore be continued. Besides the question presented by the resolution, which is of itself one of very deep interest to the Western States, and to all the future purchasers of public lands, the debate extended to the merits of the fatal Vetoes and other Executive experiments on the finances of the country, which added importance as well as interest to the discussion.—*Id.*

St. Louis, March 29.  
**Murder upon Murder.**—Some months ago we noticed the murder of Mr. Woodbury Massey, at Dubuque, M. T., by two persons named Smith, father and son. They escaped punishment, by the decision of the court before which they were indicted, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. A few weeks since we recorded the death of the elder Smith, who was shot down in Galena by Henry L. Massey a brother, of W. Massey. And now we learn from the last Galena Advertiser, that, a week or two previous, Miss Massey, a sister, shot Wm. Smith, at Dubuque, and that the wound will probably prove mortal. The ball entered Smith's right side, just above the third rib, and lodged.—*Republicans.*

**Political Riddle.**—I have been a democrat and a federalist, for and against the last war, for and against the tariff. In the last State Convention in New York, I opposed the extension of the right of voting to the poor man, I was for and against the U. S. Bank, for and against Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and Gen. Jackson; for and against every prominent measure of the General Government since I entered upon the political arena, and have been consistent; and I am now a candidate for the Presidential chair. Who am I?

### Latest from Florida.

From the Charleston Courier of April 26th.  
From the Army in Florida.—After a long interval, the anxiety of our citizens respecting our gallant troops in Florida, has been somewhat relieved. The mail of yesterday, from St. Marks, brought on two or three letters from officers in Col. Brisbane's regiment, extracts from which we have been favored with, and will be found below. These letters are marked "ship," and were no doubt taken to St. Marks by some vessel from Tampa Bay.

"BREEZY CAMP, (16 miles from Tampa Bay).  
"It is supposed that Powell and his forces, with the Indian women and children, are at Peas Creek, for which place we leave tomorrow. Gen. Scott goes with us. I have visited the friendly Indians, men, women, and children. One of them (John Yellow Hair) is one of the most commanding and noble looking I have ever seen. He is just turned of twenty, and made like an Apollo; and of very light clear complexion. Tampa is a beautiful place, with orange and pride of India trees in blossom, the sight of which was reviving to us thirsty travellers in the desert. The air acted on my lungs like exhilarating gas."

"CAMP SHELTON, APRIL 12.  
"I have commenced this letter on a long and sultry day, intending to while away the weariness of the camp, but General Eustis has just sent to this post for some information which is to be communicated to him express, and I have determined myself to give you the benefit of the news. The order is to march. General Scott, it is said, is to move with one wing, and on the day after tomorrow, we take up the line of march. Our mounted men have already left Tampa Bay, for the purpose of going down to Charlotte Harbour. The Louisiana forces have gone to the same point by water. Another portion have gone to the Withlacoochee, for the purpose of scouring the country. Our regiment of Infantry, with some of the 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery and some other troops, (I spell it as it is pronounced) with the intention of burning it and destroying all the settlements we may meet with."

"There is a hope, but nothing like a sanguine expectation, of meeting the Indians. Information has been communicated to Gen. Scott, of the Indians having been collected in great force at Charlotte Harbour. Other sources of information promise that the Indians will be found in the path we will pursue. Other sources again pronounce that the whole body of Indians have separated and retired in small parties to the glades. The latter conjecture seems to be the one most generally received and in my opinion the most probable. We calculate that about the latter end of this month we will return and be at Volusia, and in a very few days after at Picoletta, from which a few days will bring us home."

"Great hardships are anticipated in this march—the heat is now fast becoming oppressive, and the men will, no doubt, suffer as much from the exhaustion of the severe heat, as they have hitherto done from the severe cold."

### ANTICIPATED INDIAN DISTURBANCES ON THE TEXIAN FRONTIER.

MOBILE, APRIL 18.—The New-Orleans mails of Saturday and yesterday brought us no intelligence from the seat of war in Texas.

The state of affairs on the Mexican frontier, disclosed by Gen. Gaines' letter to the Executive of Louisiana, shows the important and pressing nature of the duties there, to which he was assigned by the War Department. It seems that there is danger of a general rising of the Indians, excited by the Mexican emissaries, and that strong measures are immediately required to preserve peace and restrain the Indians. The requisition upon Louisiana, is for a brigade.—*Register.*

The letter of Gen. Gaines calls upon the Governor of Louisiana for two or three battalions of volunteers to prevent the incursions of the Mexican and American Indians upon the people of Texas. This was one of the stipulations in the treaty between Mexico and the Government, and we trust that Gen. Gaines will maintain its faithful observance, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. The Mexicans are endeavoring to secure the aid of these savages against the people of Texas, in violation of this treaty. Santa Anna has despatched agents to urge them to join in his nefarious attempt, to exterminate American Citizens, who have emigrated to Texas. We understand that the same requisition has been sent to the Governors of Mississippi and this State.—*[Chronicle.]*

**The Corn Planter.**—A machine of this name, for which a Patent has been obtained by Henry Blair, a free man of color, of an adjoining county of Maryland, is now exhibiting in the Capitol. It is a very simple and ingenious machine, which, as moved by a horse, opens the furrow, drops, (at proper intervals, and in an exact and suitable quantity) the corn, covers it, and levels the earth so as, in fact, to plant the corn as rapidly as a horse can draw a plough over the ground. The inventor thinks it will save the labor of eight men. We understand he is about to modify the machine, so as to adapt it to the planting of cotton. If it will accomplish (as we incline to believe it will) all which he supposes, it will prove to be an invention of great utility.—*Nat. Int.*

### From the Butterfield Gazette. GOLD MINING.

Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, not much success was met with, by the Miners, during the past winter, except at a few mines, so situated as not to be much affected by bad weather or high waters. Since the weather has become more mild, they have commenced again, with redoubled energy, and with fairer prospects than have hitherto attended the labors of these enterprising capitalists. During the last fall many rich mines were tested, and proved to be extremely rich, promising to equal the fair famed "King's Mountain Mine." Heretofore, mining in this section of country has been confined, almost exclusively, to the deposit mines. Should the prospect opened by recent experiments not prove fallacious, vein-mining will hereafter be found much more profitable to the capitalist. Several northern companies are about to embark very extensively in this branch of the business, as well as some resident miners who are able to command large capitals.

We examined some fine specimens, taken from a mine of Dr. Graham's, on Spruce Branch, Brackettown. In tunnelling 50 or 60 yards, Dr. Graham struck several veins, only 10 or 15 feet below the surface, each sufficiently rich to justify working. The veins, though rich, were small, but they would no doubt increase in size and richness as they sunk. It is Dr. Graham's intention to follow them and test them thoroughly.

In the Message of Gen. Jackson to Congress in 1829, we observe the following paragraph:

"It appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation."

How altered the notion now! Since Mr. Clay has engaged in the measure of dividing the proceeds of the public lands among the States, a total change has taken place in the views of the Administration, and this wise and salutary bill is thwarted by Government influence. Ought personal hostility to individuals to occasion a change in measures of great national policy? Surely not. We have every reason to believe in the honest intentions and patriotism of the President; but we fear he is too often led astray by his warm personal feeling and antipathies.

The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the 1st of March, after a session of 64 days. The Frankfort Argus says, "Large appropriations have been made to various objects of Internal Improvement; the largest of which is the sum of two hundred thousand dollars to clear the obstructions and dam the Kentucky river, so as to make it navigable from its mouth towards its source for a considerable distance—and two hundred thousand to aid in completing the rail road from Frankfort to Louisville."

**New Abolition Device.**—It will be seen by the following paragraph that the Abolitionists have fallen upon a new and ingenious device to disseminate their mischievous and perilous dogmas, by printing them on the back of Bank Notes, and thus making them part and parcel of the circulating medium of the country.—*Virginian.*

From the New Orleans Bee.  
**Abolition Currency.**—We have seen a ten dollar note of the U. States Bank, endorsed by the Abolitionists of the North, with printed denunciations of slavery. If our citizens permit this outrage, we are greatly mistaken in our opinion of their honor and susceptibility of feeling.

**Steaming to death.**—We learn from the Montpelier (Vt.) Watchman, that a gentleman of that town, Col. Lucius Houghton, after going through a "course of medicine" at the infirmary of a Mr. Wright, was put into the steam-box for the purpose of going through a "course of steaming," and was taken out dead. He had been previously much debilitated, but not so much so as to prevent him from walking the distance of half a mile from his house to the infirmary in the morning.

Mr. Adam Huntsman, the successor of David Crockett, has come out in a letter, declaring that he cannot consent to be called a partizan, and that, so far from being the advocate of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, he "shall vote for Judge White, if he gets no other upon earth." He intimates that he told Mr. Van Buren so at his own table.—*Balt. Patriot.*

An act has lately passed the Legislature of the State of New York providing for a Geological, Botanical, and Zoological Survey of that State. The bill provides for the appointment, by the Governor, of four competent surveyors to discharge this important duty. It appropriates, for four successive years, \$20,000 a year, to defray the expenses of the survey.

**Hard Times.**—On Saturday, five hundred dollars was given for the loan of thirty thousand for one day; and this too when thirty millions of the People's money are locked up for political objects by the Government. When ruin reaches them, their vengeance will be felt.—*N. Y. Star.*

**Expensive Polly.**—The discussion on Benton's expunging resolution—that is, on the proposition to draw black lines around an entry on the Journal of the Senate, and write expunge across it—costs the United States more than four hundred dollars per day.—*Torch Light.*

### JUDGE WHITE AND MR. VAN BUREN.

The different characters of these two gentlemen are well contrasted in their respective answers to the following question:—"Do you, or do you not, believe that Congress has a constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?"

The reply of the Judge is contained in a note of a dozen lines. "I do not believe (says he) Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and if that body did possess the power, I think the exercise of it would be the very worst of policy."

The reply of Mr. Van Buren occupies a column and a half of the Washington Sun, (a paper of the largest class) and yet leaves "the reader in doubt, as to what might be the opinion of the writer, in case of the happening of certain contingencies."

The following extract will show the reynardlike doublings of the Vice President, even when most frank:—

"Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. But, as such are my rambling impressions upon the abstract question of the legislative power of Congress—impressions which I shall at all times, be not only ready, but disposed to surrender upon conviction of error, I do not hesitate to give it to you as my deliberate and well considered opinion, that there are objections to the exercise of this power, against the wishes of the slave-holding States, as imperative in their nature and obligations, in regulating the conduct of public men, as the most palpable want of constitutional power would be."

Who will hereafter charge Mr. V. B. with "non committalism?" Here, when fairly cornered, with more than one hundred and fifty ANTI-SLAVERY electoral votes temptingly flitting before his "mind's eye," with the utmost frankness he heartily declares that he does "not feel safe," "from the light now before him," "in pronouncing that Congress does not possess etc."—but, in consideration of nearly an equal number of SOUTHERN votes, he, at the same time, avers his readiness, "at all times, to surrender" his "present impressions" "upon conviction of error!" How boldly, however, he reiterates the late exercise of Congress in relation to the "exercise of this power!"—*Lancaster (Pa.) Union.*

### A picture for the People!—one of the Pets!

—The New York Evening Star says: "The capital of the Manhattan Bank is two million and fifty thousand dollars; of this over six hundred thousand dollars belong to the family of an English nobleman. We have not the returns before us, and if we are in error, the Cashier, who holds the power of Attorney, can correct us. This Bank held on deposit on the first of February last, three millions six hundred and seventy thousand dollars of the People's money, which at legal interest produces two hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety dollars annually. Of which the Marquis of Carmarthen will receive over SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Observe, this is besides the interest which arises out of his own capital invested in the Bank. This is the gratuity or bonus which the Administration gives him to relieve themselves from the necessity of distributing it among the States for the Education of the children of the poor and the Internal Improvement of the States."

Now we call upon every man, to whatever party he may be attached, to say, can the system, of which this is but an example, be right?

### From the Washington Sun.

A spirit has been awakened in Virginia and North Carolina, that promises, ere long, to regenerate those patriotic States from the thralldom of Van Buren Democracy. Meetings are being held in almost every county, which are numerously attended, and in which spirited resolutions are passed, and a determination manifested to support to the last the Farmer of Tennessee, Judge White, for the Presidency, in opposition to the dictation of a Caucus, the influence of the power and patronage of the Government, the nomination by the President of the *Heir Apparent* as his successor, or the bold denunciations of the Party. The eyes of the people are opening—they begin to see the rock on which their political safety is in danger of being lost, and to understand the fatal consequences of supinely folding their arms, and giving up the management of their political affairs to unprincipled party leaders, office holders, and time-serving partisans. They cannot refrain from feeling that they have been grossly deceived by these political syrens, and that their misplaced confidence has been shamefully abused, for purposes neither of interest to the country, or to protect the rights of the people—but on the contrary to build up a distinct party, and to keep that party in power, that its leaders might fatten upon the spoils of their plundered country, at their expense, and ultimately to their ruin, and the subversion of every thing claiming the character of Republican. Let the people go on—let them call their primary meetings—let them examine and inquire coolly and dispassionately, what is the duty they owe to themselves and their country, at this exciting crisis; and then let them act boldly, promptly, and independently, as becomes freemen, and the reign of demagoguism is at end forever. We repeat, let them persevere in calling primary meetings among themselves, and they will not remain ignorant of the truth or their duty.

## Charlotte: Friday, May 6, 1836.

### THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:  
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.  
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.  
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

67—The attentive reader will see, in casting his eye over our "Synopsis of Congressional Proceedings," this week, a good deal of important and interesting information. He cannot fail to be struck with the extraordinary and alarming disclosures made in the Senate on the 19th of April, by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, in relation to certain movements on the part of the Deposit Banks of Ohio, (apparently by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.) And in the proceedings had in the Senate, on that most interesting subject, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the States, he will be equally certain to observe who are the friends of the People, and who the advocates of refusing them what is their just due, and retaining it in the hands of a Government or a Party already filled to depletion with surplus means, or vesting it (actually throwing it away) upon the most useless objects.

How long will the people suffer themselves to be hoodwinked and defrauded out of their just rights and most vital interests? If Mr. Van Buren and his party are the People's friends, why do they not do the People justice?—if they are not the People's friends, (and this is proven in the plainest manner by their course in relation to the Public Lands and the revenue already on hand from their sale,) we ask again, how long will they suffer their rights to be withheld from them, and their interests to be violated and sacrificed? If they are capable much longer, it will be too late for successful assertion!

67—Voice of the People!—Public Meetings have already been held in 38 out of the sixty-five Counties of this State, at which DUDLEY, WHITE, and TYLER, have been unanimously nominated to the highest offices in the State and Nation, by the real People, the honest, independent, brave and sincere of North Carolina. The work goes bravely on! North Carolinians delight to honor and support the principles which actuate the Whigs in the coming contest; and they will prove it by electing the proper men to carry out these principles (Dudley, White, and Tyler,) by overwhelming majorities, when the day of trial arrives.

67—Another Whig Election.—At a District Convention of the Whig Delegates appointed in the Counties of Anson, Cumberland, Moore, Robeson, and Richmond, held in Rockingham, on the 30th April, the Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, of Cumberland, was unanimously nominated as a fit person to be placed on the White and Tyler Ticket as Elector for the Electoral District composed of said Counties.

This is the ninth nomination of Elector which has already taken place for the Whig Ticket—only six more remain to be made, before our Ticket will be complete.

In publishing the official proceedings of the above Convention at Rockingham, the Fayetteville Observer accompanied them with the following remarks:

"We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the proceedings of the Convention at Rockingham which nominated the Hon. John D. Toomer of this County, as the Candidate for Elector on the White Ticket. Compare this Convention with that of the Van Buren party, held in the same place on the preceding day. At ours, every county was represented, by Delegates appointed at public meetings of the people. The number of Delegates present was 29; the meeting was publicly held in the Court-house, in presence of many spectators. It was animated by the best feeling, and strongest confidence of success. The Van Buren meeting was composed of 8 Delegates, from only three Counties. It was held in a private room in the Hotel, without a spectator, although the Court adjourned, at the instance of a Whig Lawyer, for the purpose of giving them the use of the Court-house. Its members are said to have made a precipitate retreat from Rockingham, disappointed and chagrined. They saw 'the hand writing on the wall.'"

"We have heard some amusing anecdotes of the occasion; but we do not feel disposed to press out opponents too far. We will only, therefore, mention, that we are informed considerable efforts were made to procure 'Rucker members' of the Van Buren Convention, from the Counties of Anson and Richmond. The people not having consented to be present, as Rucker happened in Baltimore at the great Humberg Caucus, were supplanted to take seats in the Convention and represent those Counties. But alas! every application failed, and the Convention was at last obliged to meet with only the eight faithful."

67—Tory Electoral Ticket.—If we were to say that the Tories will have no electoral ticket in this State at the next Presidential Election, it might probably be saying too much. But really it seems to be an up-hill business with them to form one. We believe they have as yet been able to raise gatherings of the faithful in only some twenty Counties, and as far as we have heard, only two Electors (Col. Bowers, of Ashe, and W. A. Morris, of Anson,) have been nominated. As an article in this paper from the Fayetteville Observer, states that in Rockingham a short time ago, they endeavored to make delegates, it is made, to help them on with the work, but did not succeed. At this the Vans are, with much reason, disquieted—they know that their principal reliance is on steam, and if it fails them, their chance is desperate indeed.

67—Peter V. Daniel, of Richmond, a fifth-rate lawyer, and first-rate party hack, has been appointed, by the President and Senate, Judge of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Virginia.

**The Van Buren points of this State** are endeavoring to hold out the idea to the people that Daniel Webster is the first choice of the Whigs of the South for the Presidency, and that Judge White is run by them merely for the purpose of forcing the election into the House, where they hope to elect Mr. Webster!!! It is impossible that the Vans can believe this; and it is impossible that it can be true, even if they do believe it. The Whigs of the South will have no more to do with the champion of Consolidation-Federalism, Daniel Webster, than they will have to do with the Abolition-Federalism of Martin Van Buren. They are both as far from receiving the support of any real Southern Republican Whig as the Pole is removed from each other. Southern Whigs go neither for blue lights nor black lights, but for those of pure white!

In commenting upon Mr. Benton's speech in favor of his Expunging Resolution, in the Senate, the "Raleigh Standard" thus "glorifies" the effort of the hero in the contemptible, ineffectual attempt now making to mutilate the Journals of the Senate:

"It is one of the most powerful, masterly, and eloquent productions, we ever read—The wish—work arguments of the opposition were swept before it like feathers in the whirlwind."

Nothing can give the reader a better idea of the endeavor which dictated these fine-set phrases—particularly the last—than the recollection of the simple fact that Mr. Benton's speech was the first one delivered in the Senate on the Expunging Resolution—if it went with the whirlwind velocity attributed to it in this sentence, the "expunging" atmosphere must have become calm and serene again before the "wicker-work arguments of the opposition" were framed, for we believe it was two or three days after the storm, before the second speech on the subject, by Mr. Porter, was delivered. Pity the Standard did not change the figure, and clothe the Missouri Giant's speech with the attributes of the lightning, instead of the wind! But the truth is, these "stereotyped" mean absolutely nothing—they are "kept standing" in the vocabulary of every collared Editor in the land, and are indiscriminately applied alike to the "glorification" of the most potent political god, and the most powerless and degraded worshipper at his feet.

Mr. Van Buren's prospects in the South and Southwest.—We have recently conversed with an intelligent and highly respectable gentleman of this State, who has recently taken a tour through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, who represents Mr. Van Buren's prospects as cheering in the highest degree in those States, that the well informed and candid opinion men give up the contest in Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, as a hopeless chance,—this is what we all along anticipated.—Fayetteville Journal.

The credibility of the Van Buren men is only equalled by their zeal and subserviency: Who but Van Buren men, for example, would ever think of taking heart in a hopeless cause from the report of a "traveller's story"? If such reports were worth the relation, we might entertain our readers with an endless series, each of which would be worth as much as the above, which is no doubt perfectly conclusive evidence to the Vans that their idol will get Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, as certainly as that this traveller has said so! It is a fact we have heard a thousand times remarked by travellers, particularly those who have visited the "South and Southwest," that they rarely meet with an individual who favors Van Buren's pretensions!—and the same fact is within the experience of every one who has travelled a day's journey. Travellers universally express their astonishment that so few Vans are encountered in their journeyings. And yet this "intelligent and highly respectable gentleman," with whom the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal have "recently conversed," assures them that he learned enough on the road to satisfy him that Van's "prospects" are "cheering in the highest degree"! He must be a simple-hearted soul, to believe such "road-side" tales—or a mad wag, thus to impose upon the credulity of "the faithful."

Texas.—We found the following article in the extract-columns of a late Charleston Courier, without credit or date. We have no where seen the Proclamation of which it speaks, though we cannot say that such an one has not been issued. It will be seen that two of North Carolina's sons have been elevated to important stations in the Texian Government; but we expect their honors will be precarious and of short continuance, if indeed, while we are penning this, they are not already ended. We wish the Texans success in all their honest and patriotic undertakings—in their resistance to tyranny and despotism in every form:

The Texian Government.—This Government, consisting of David G. Burnet, President; Lorenzo D. Zavala, Vice-President; Samuel P. Carson, Secretary of State; Thomas L. Rush, Secretary of War; Bailey Hardeman, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert Potter, Secretary of the Navy; David Thomas, Attorney General; and J. R. Jones, Postmaster-General; have issued a Proclamation to the citizens of Texas, calling upon them to rally to the standard of freedom, and reminding them that by an unbroken unanimity of voices they have declared that "Texas shall be free, sovereign, and independent." The proclamation declares that the fall of the Alamo is the surest guarantee of their ultimate success—that the Spartan band who so nobly perished there have bequeathed an example to the Texans which ought to and will be imitated by them, and have inflicted on the enemy a terror and a loss that is equivalent to a defeat.

The Cheraw Gazette states that the Small Pox is disappearing from the infected district in North Carolina, S. C.; that the whole number of cases has been about 50, deaths 7. The Gazette says that the efficiency of vaccination was fully and satisfactorily tested.

**To the Office-Seekers.**—It is said that Mr. Wilkins, who was appointed Minister to Russia at the last session of Congress, is on his return home. Mr. W. has pocketed, during the very short time since his appointment, in the shape of outfit, salary, and infinitesimal sum of \$22,500 of the People's Money. The office which he is now about to vacate, seems to have been, ever since the present Administration came into power, a standing reward for the faithful. If there are any of that clan in these parts, of sufficient ambition to aspire to so high a station as a foreign embassy, now is the time for them to go forward and prefer their claims. The dog-days are approaching, during which it would no doubt be more comfortable to some of our patriots to visit "our Russian brother," to the tune of \$22,500 per annum, than remaining at home. "A word to the wise, is sufficient," it is hoped.

**Another proof of how easy a matter it is to satisfy the Vans of the "cheering prospects" of their idol!**—The last Raleigh Standard says:

"At an election for Commissioner of South-west, on Monday 11th inst., the democratic Van Buren ticket succeeded by a majority of 779, 'over the Bank Whigs.'"

At the election last fall for Members of the Legislature, the Vans had a majority, in this same Southwest, of one thousand votes! Since that time, the majority there has been reduced more than 250 votes, and yet they shout at the result as a victory! A few more such "victories" will leave them without an army to range to battle.—We can but admire the equanimity of the Vans, whatever we may think of their honesty or their patriotism.

**The Whig,** a paper printed "down on Tar River," complaining of the corruption of the times, puts a question in the following words: "Will the people let these alarming state of things continue to exist?" The Raleigh Standard quotes its words, and sneers at its grammar. But let not our brother "Whig" be put out of temper by such things; let him rather meet the gibes of the "learned Theban" of the Standard by replying to him, in the words of the said Theban's favorite candidate for the Presidency, truly "our sufferings are intolerable."

**To the lovers of Health!**—The following article we some time ago cut from the columns of the Salisbury Watchman, with the view of publishing it at a time when the information it contains would more merit, and be most likely to secure, the practical attention of the public. The temperature of the weather warns us that that time has at length arrived; and, in giving the article to our readers, we hope that all of them will profit by, and none neglect, the simple (and we believe most effectual) means which it points out of securing the inestimable blessings of comfort and health.

From the Salisbury Watchman.  
**CHLORIDE OF LIME.**  
In order that my attestation may be regarded as more direct, I have concluded to depart from the ordinary form of editorial writing, and to put my name to this statement.

Ever since I came to this place with a family, which was in 1822, they have been harassed with sickness in an uncommon degree, except during the last year, during which time they were perfectly healthy. I had lost several children, one apprentice, and several slaves. These visitations were so much more severe upon my family than on others, that the Physician in attendance (Dr. Mitchell), thought it probable that there might be a co-operation of local influences; and the house in which we lived being quite old, he thought it not unlikely that some emanation from the timbers or walls produced this excessive share of disease; he therefore recommended a liberal use of Chloride of Lime. I had this article scattered in every hole and corner from garret to cellar, particularly in damp places; and have at intervals of a month or so renewed the process. Since the first trial of the experiment, I have not had a case of sickness of any kind. Whether this consequence be the legitimate result of distributing the Chloride of Lime, I am not entirely satisfied, as our town during the same time has been generally healthy. But the town has frequently been healthy while my family and a few others have been sorely afflicted, before this experiment.—Lime is known to be a most efficient disinfectant, and comfort alone recommends its use in villages. In its concentrated form of a chloride, it certainly would conduce much to the health of our towns, if small quantities were thrown into every place that could be suspected of infection. The article is very cheap, and a small quantity goes a great way in use: it is generally to be had at all the apothecaries' shops.

I will mention another fact, which can be attested by all my large family, but whether it also be a consequence of a mere coincidence I will not say. The house in which we live had been more thoroughly infested with Rats and Mice, than any place I ever knew. They were particularly troublesome about the smoke-house: shortly after using the Chloride, it was noticed that the whole fraternity had decamped. Now and then a straggler may be heard above stairs, but they are by no means troublesome: while our neighbors complain of an increase of this evil. H. C. JONES.

**Hurra for Van Buren "Republicanism!"**—Old Federal Rhode Island has gone for Van by increased majorities since last year! With such States as Connecticut and Rhode Island (States which have never supported Republican Candidates for the Presidency,) in the van of his support, we should think that none could be so reckless as to claim for, and none so credulous as to concede to, the little Magician, the slightest right to the title of Jeffersonian Republican!

From the Columbus Herald, of April 19th, we learn that advice had been received there from Texas, confirming the accounts published in our last paper, (but then considered doubtful) of the fall of Col. Fannin, and the massacre of his men by the Mexican commander.—Col. Fannin's command consisted of a battalion composed principally of volunteers from Georgia, and five men only of the whole number escaped! We sincerely sympathize with the unfortunate men and the bereaved families into whose bosoms their untimely and will carry distress; but such misfortune are the fate of war, and should be looked for by all who engage in it—they that take to the sword, shall perish by the sword.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the new Bank of Hamburg, (S. C.) on the 13th ultimo: W. W. Starke, Esq., H. Hutchison, John Bausket, Jas. Hubbard, George Parrott, T. Goldsmith, F. H. Wardlaw, William Garrett, Ch. Hammond, Jr., J. E. McDonald, N. L. Griffin, S. F. McDonald, Whitefield Brooks, Esq.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, W. W. Starke, Esq. was elected President, and H. Hutchison, Cashier.

**Principles.**—The "principles" under which the Van Burenites act, have been found out to consist of seven, and are very correctly defined "the five leaves and two snakes." The Vans, to be sure, must be acquitted of making much mention of their "principles;" but whenever they speak of them, this is what they mean.

**The Whig Election.**—The attention of those opposed to Van Buren cannot too soon be called to this subject. By the Amended Constitution, no other election for Members of the Assembly will take place for two years. If, therefore, we permit our opponents to gain the ascendancy in the next Legislature, they will hold the political power of the State for two years. They will have ample time to consolidate their power, mature their plans, and fasten upon us the Regency System. It becomes us, therefore, to buckle on our armour, and prepare for the contest. We trust the strongest men will be brought out in every county, and that all personal predilections and preferences will be magnanimously sacrificed to the public good. It is no time to indulge such feelings. We again repeat, there should be no division. Every patriotic man should, and we doubt not will, readily give way for any other candidate whom the party opposed to Van Buren shall deem stronger than himself. If any should be so obstinate and self-willed as to refuse, he ought at once to be deserted and left "alone in his glory." The Vanites will make a desperate effort. They will leave no stone unturned, no artifice untried, to carry the State for the Intriguer. They must be met and exposed. Their pretensions to democracy, whilst supporting the most exorbitant claims of Executive power, their hollow-hearted professions of being in favor of a cheap and economical administration of the Government, whilst opposing all plans which are proposed to reduce the public expenditures, ought to be brought home to the great mass of the people. Van Buren's acts and opinions on the subject of slavery; his support of that most iniquitous system of exactions, the tariff; his leaguings with the old Federal party to oppose Madison and support Clinton; his fawning servility and sycophancy, should be laid bare to the honest and independent yeomanry of the country.

Let the Committees of Vigilance in the different Counties exert themselves, in spreading information before the People, and in correcting the misrepresentations of the Vanites; and so years need be entertained for the result. The faction who have abused their temporary power, to flatter the dispenser of offices and emoluments, will be routed and overthrown, and the "old North State" once again take her stand on the side of Southern rights and Southern principles.—Rat. Star.

An attempt has been made in the Globe, and copied with approbation into other Van Buren papers of equal want of character, (says the Fayetteville Observer,) to charge Mr. Wise and other Southern members with countenancing Mr. Slade, a Vermont member, in his efforts to defeat the Bill for the Admission of Arkansas into the Union, because it did not prohibit slavery.—This charge is utterly destitute of foundation. No Southern member would dare to take such a step and venture to show himself in the South again. Mr. Wise, in noticing this slander, in connection with another, said: "He offered this explanation, because the Globe attempted to connect its false statement with another falsehood, to wit, that there was an understanding between him and the gentleman from Vermont, as to the presentation by that gentleman of his memorial against the admission of Arkansas. Any and all intimations, by whomsoever made, that he, or as far as he knew, any of his friends, had any understanding, tacit or expressed, with any gentleman, here or elsewhere, with regard to the introduction of these memorials, were false, fully false. He knew not that the gentleman from Vermont had any memorials from the commencement of the session. He hoped that the Globe reporters would note these remarks, in order that the Globe might record the evidence of its baseness in its own columns."

Mr. Madra: Being in Charlotte on Tuesday of Court, I attended the meeting of the Federal office-holders and office-seekers, and was completely sickened by the slang of "Bank-Federal-Whig-Nullification," until proclamation was made for the Republicans present to assemble at Mr. Davidson's corner. The Courthouse, (which was held, according to pre-arrangement, by those in power) was at first full to overflowing, but upon this announcement, there was a tremendous rush for the door, leaving a miserable "account of empty boxes," and when the orator [?] looked enquiringly around "where is my audience?" echo answered "where?" When the large room at the corner was filled, a spectator could not miss them from the immense crowd remaining in the street. Here was a scene for the patriot to contemplate with sorrow—A man, tottering on the brink of the grave with age and infirmity, totally blind, who had faced the cannon's mouth fearlessly in the period which "tried men's souls," willing to come out and give his presence in a meeting for the good of that country for which he risked his life, spent the vigor of his manhood, and reduced himself from a state of affluence to comparative poverty.—For all of these privations, no man ever heard Captain William Alexander complain. But is there no cause of complaint now, when such a man as this is compelled to remain in the open street, exposed to the heat of the burning sun, whilst the ephemeral sprigs of yesterday feel at liberty to occupy the public buildings of the land, decrying, villifying, and abusing the principles of this old patriot, because he did what they dared not do? He withstood the temptations of money, he defied the frowns of power, he loved his country! And has it come to this? We see a man long past hope of receiving pleasure or honor from the ordinary sources of this world, who feels happy only in looking back on a long life of benevolence and meekness, awaiting with patience the summons to call him to the reward which awaits him. Is this man to be denounced as "an enemy to his country,"

as "a friend to aristocracy," wishing to mislead his children and his country, for whose emancipation he spent the vigor of his manhood, his wealth, his all? But astonishment at such conduct is much lessened, if not entirely removed, when we recollect that these charges are made, and only made, by a sneering pack bought up by offices, or who are cringing and fawning with the hope of attracting attention and reward from Mr. Van Buren.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.  
April 28th, 1836.

**FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.**  
Mr. Madra: I live so far from Charlotte, that I cannot get all the news, and often feel at a great loss for correct information. I am told, however, by one that knows, that some strange changes have taken place among some of the politicians of this country, and particularly in Charlotte. I hear that the warmest and most violent supporters of Van Buren, supported John Q. Adams for President, against Jackson—that one of the Candidates nominated by the Van Buren meeting had always been for Clay and Adams—and that another of the Candidates was not only for Crawford, but (with Mr. Ritchie) said the election of Gen. Jackson "would be a curse to the country." Now, Mr. Editor, I did not know all this before, and I am severely shaken in my Van Burenism by the information. I want to know how these Adams and Clay men get along as Democratic Republicans?—why it is they have made such sudden changes? A short time since for Adams, (a Federalist of the Hartford order,) or for Clay, (an ultra-High Tariffite, and a believer in the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District,) but now for the pure! Democratic! Republican! Martin Van Buren!!! I cannot, sir, understand these things; but one thing I do know—I am determined to support no such men—and if Van Buren has such turncoats to support him, I will not continue his friend. I shall leave the party, and hope every lover of his country will do the same—such 'Republicanism' does not suit me, and I will let the people know it. I go for principle; and I cannot therefore support mere office-seekers, who claim for Van Buren the title of Democratic Republican, merely because they wish to gull the ignorant to his election, as the best means of securing good fat offices for themselves. "Tell me your company, and I'll tell you my manners," is an old proverb, and a true one; and when I see so many old Federalists supporting Van Buren, and abusing Judge White, I am compelled to believe that Van is one of themselves, and that White is the true man—for I am an old man, and have not yet forgotten how the Federalists once praised old John Adams, and slandered Thos. Jefferson. I repeat, that while Mr. Van Buren or any other man is supported by such "Republicans," I for one will have none of him.

TUCKAHOE.

From the Raleigh Standard.

**Gen. Dudley versus The People.**  
We presume it is known to but few, that, in 1811, Gen. Dudley voted to take the choice of Presidential Electors away from the people, and give it to the General Assembly. But such is the fact. On examining the Journals, we find that an Act was passed at the session of 1811, depriving the people of the right of voting for Electors, and vesting that privilege in the Legislature.

Among those who voted for the passage of the bill, we find the name of EDWARD B. DUDLEY, one of the Commoners from the County of Onslow. We are curious to know how Gen. Dudley's supporters can reconcile this vote—so anti-Republican, so contemptuous of the rights of the freemen of the State—with their endorsement of his Republicanism, and the claim they have set up for him as a friend of the people; and shall await an explanation from some of his champions.

From the Raleigh Star.

**Gen. Dudley's Vote in 1811.**  
Some weeks since, the Standard alluded to a vote of Gen. Dudley's in the year 1811. It was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets, that we began to fear the Anti-Van Buren Candidate was to be utterly demolished, so that not even a "grease spot" would be left of him. We refrained from noticing the remarks of the Standard until now, hoping we should be able to procure the Journal of that year. We have endeavored to do so in vain. We have proceeded to give such an explanation of Gen. Dudley's vote as we believe to be the true one. The vote objected to, is that giving to the General Assembly the appointment of Electors for President and Vice President.—Previous to 1811, this State voted by Districts. Her vote was divided, at the time of Mr. Madison's first election. It is well known, (no one knows it better than Mr. Van Buren himself,) there was a considerable party violently opposed to Madison, and in favor of Clinton. It was FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING THE UNDIVIDED VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO MR. MADISON, the Republican Candidate, THAT THE CHANGE OF THE MODE OF APPOINTING ELECTORS WAS MADE. It will be found that the change was MADE BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, and OPPOSED BY THE FEDERAL PARTY. If, therefore, Gen. Dudley erred, he was in good company; if the vote was anti-Republican, the Republicans and Federalists had for once changed sides. It is perfectly consistent, that a supporter of Van Buren should reproach Gen. D. for a vote designed to secure the election of the distinguished and venerable Madison, whose election Van Bu-

ren himself exerted all his influence to defeat. If we are mistaken, let the Standard publish the vote and says: if he will furnish us with the Journal, we will do it. In the year 1824, this very anti-Republican mode of appointing Electors existed in the State of New York, which we are now informed is so Democratic. Why had not that consistent democrat, Mr. V. B., exerted his great and acknowledged influence to purge his State from this foul leprosy? Why was this anti-Republican practice permitted to exist for a single day?

Since the Standard is so keen scented after Gen. Dudley's anti-Republican votes, will he be pleased to tell us how he will reconcile Gov. Spaight's vote for Mr. Crawford, in the very teeth of the expressed will of his constituents, with Republican doctrines? There could be no mistake in that case. The people, in the most solemn and deliberate form, (viz. by the constitutional mode, the ballot box,) had expressed their preference for Gen. Jackson. Why did not Gov. Spaight obey these positive instructions? Why did he set up his will against the people's will, made known according to the forms of the Constitution? Was not this a clear case of instruction, by those who had a right to instruct him?

**Duplin County.**—We understand that the White meeting was composed of between two and three hundred citizens, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. This is indeed cheering, when we recollect that at the Presidential election in 1832, only eleven votes were given, in Duplin, against Jackson and Van Buren. It is now admitted, by the Van Buren men themselves, that it will be a close contest, and for our own part we shall not be at all surprised, from the tenor of our information from several sources, if Dudley and the White Ticket carry the county by a handsome majority in August and November next. There are some noble spirits there, who are determined that the people shall have light.—Fay. Observer.

**DIED.**  
At the house of Hiram T. Sloan, Esq., in the County of Ireddell, on the 21st ultimo, His Excellency Ex-Governor BUTCHINS G. BURTON, aged about years. He was on his way from his residence in Halifax County, to Beattie's Ford, when taken ill. The deceased was a most amiable and excellent man, and had filled several of the most important offices that his native State could bestow; besides that of Chief Magistrate, he had been Attorney General of the State; a member of the State Legislature for several years, from the County of Mecklenburg; and afterwards was elected several years to Congress from the Halifax District. As a public agent, he was faithful, diligent, and conscientious in the discharge of his duty. As a member of society, he was social, kind, and punctiliously honorable. As a friend, he was warm-hearted and unwavering: But, in the family circle, we most delight to contemplate him: in these various relations, his existence seemed almost identified with those around him: his affection for his family was boundless and intense; that it was reciprocated with corresponding ardor, no one whose foot has ever rested on his cheerful hearth-stone, could for a moment doubt. Great heart! thy toils and trials are now ended: "Cold they lie in the grave below!" But the memory of thy worth and purity will "live after thee," and warm affection glow at the mention of thy name.

**Take a Peep?**  
SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD will buy all the BUTTER they can get, in this and next month—No matter how much you have, bring it in.  
Charlotte, May, 1836. 3i

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of William Potts, dec'd., I will, on the 18th and 19th days of May next, offer for sale at Public Auction, the whole of his Personal Estate, at his late residence, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, A large quantity of Corn, Fodder and Hay, Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and divers other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.  
A. R. POTTS, Administratrix.  
April 27, 1836.

N. B. At the same time and place, will be rented and hired the Lands and Negroes belonging to said deceased, both valuable. All persons having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law.  
A. R. POTTS, Adm'r.

**5 Cts. Reward, and no thanks.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday night last, an indentured apprentice, by the name of DAVID BERRYHILL, about nineteen years old; dark complexioned; he wore away a red frock coat and white hat—pantaloons not recollected. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said apprentice, as the law will be enforced against all offenders.  
H. C. OWENS.  
April 27, 1836. 3i

**Strayed**  
FROM the subscriber, on the 24th Jan. last, a small sorrel horse MULE, with the usual mule marks, not broke, about three years old. It was heard from about Chesterfield C. H., and may go on towards Charlotte, N. C. Any information concerning the said mule will be thankfully received, and all trouble and expense paid to any one who will stop the same, and forward information to me, or to Mr. Brown Bryan at Cheraw.  
P. W. PLEDGER,  
Methuen District, S. C.  
March 26, 1836. 3i

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### REFUGE OF BELIEVERS.

When all the streams of life are low,  
When the heart is weary and the friends are few,  
When the heart is weary and the friends are few,  
Where shall the suffering spirit go?  
To whom for strength and peace apply,  
If not to Him whose love can throw  
Joy's sun-light o'er the darkest sky?

Ye pilgrims in this vale of tears,  
Who meet full oft, in awful form,  
Temptation's host of doubts and fears,  
And trouble's desolating storm;  
Why shrink your souls when tempests wage  
Their bitter warfare round your path?  
He lives, whose power can calm their rage,  
Whose hand can shield you from their wrath.

Should hills into the sea be cast,  
And mountains from their base be hurled;  
Should time expire, and ruin vast  
Rush down on a dissolving world:  
Yet Jesus lives—his love is sure—  
Sure as his heavenly throne is high:  
He lives—and you must be secure;  
He lives—and you can never die!

### SPRING.

Spring—gentle Spring! we meet thee  
With sounds of living joy;  
And all our bosoms greet thee  
Without one fear's alloy:  
Thy bloom anticipates,  
We drink thy genial breath—  
While winter's frosts, abating,  
Release thy flowers from death.

Sweet o'er the hills we feel thee,  
And in the valleys play—  
Though chilly night conceal thee,  
The moon asserts thy way:  
The ice-bound shores releasing,  
Thou openest every stream,  
Whose rushing floods, increasing,  
With merry spirits teem!

Thy still soft power pervading  
The heart of man, excites  
(While from his mind unloading  
Care's burden) true delights:  
Hope in his soul is springing  
Exultingly above—  
And with the birds, he's singing  
Thy songs of peace and love!

From the Baltimore Transcript, April 2.

### A PRIZE.

Yesterday an aged and respectable citizen of Baltimore, met with an incident of good luck of a rare and singular nature. Passing along Baltimore street at his usual slow pace, his eyes fell on a small package that lay immediately in his path. He turned it over and over with his cane—moved it this way and that, and at length, after casting a look around, to see whether any one observed him, picked it up, and examined it. It was directed to the Bank of Baltimore, closed with red sealing wax, and stamped with a peculiar kind of seal. His heart beat at a rapid rate; he had been happy in his poverty; but now that wealth was within his grasp, he felt that his days of joy were completed, and that he must be miserable. As he passed along with his treasure, he began to question himself as to the propriety of keeping the money; it was directed to the Bank of Baltimore, and should be returned to its rightful owners. Yet advance that wily serpent, twined around his heart, and want breathed eloquently in his ear tales of impoverished old age, beds of sickness, cold and dreary winters, and above all a scolding wife. "Besides," said he, "nobody will be a bit the wiser, and one family at least will be made comfortable."

Pondering over the doctrines of Jerry Bentham, and accommodating circumstances admirably to his conscience, he arrived home with the treasure in his pocket; but as he entered the door, conviction again came upon him; he thought he had a nest of vipers in his pocket; the package appeared to have troubled spirits within its envelope; each spirit seemed to speak out in terrible tones to his conscience, and he trembled all over, as if he had committed an act which would forever blast his reputation and his happiness. Poor man! all his dreams of bills had now flown; he entered his good old lady's apartment with eyes glaring and limbs trembling from joint to joint. His wife, alarmed at his unusual appearance, placed him upon a chair, and began chafing his temples with vinegar, repeatedly asking him what had occurred to agitate him so!

"O, wife! wife!" at length muttered he, "I am a miserable old man. The devil has been tempting me, and I have sinned largely."

"How my dear!" tenderly asked the old lady, beginning to suspect that her husband had sat too long at the tavern fire—she was sure she smelt brandy.

"Put your hand in my pocket, and take from thence ten thousand scorpions that have been stinging me, and I have sinned largely. Take them out wife."

"Indeed I will," said she, drawing the package from his pocket; "bless my soul! what's this?"

"Bank notes—I found them in the street—but they belong to the Bank of Baltimore."

"Why now—how lucky; but what a pity that we should have to return them; they would make us comfortable for the rest of our lives."

"Ah! wife," said the old gentleman sorrowfully, "don't tempt me again; Adam pined through Eve, and eve through the accursed one. I wonder how much money is in that package?"

"Ten thousand dollars, I'll be bound: It would be no harm to open it, would it? You know we can give the money back when a reward is offered."

The husband said nothing; and the old lady, taking silence for consent, proceeded to break the seals, one by one—when lo! instead of ten thousand dollars and as many

scorpions, out fell a brace of tracks and a piece of paper, on which was written in large characters, "April Fool!"

**Land of Liberty.**—An Irishman who had left his native country, and sought an asylum in America because it was a land of liberty, was attacked on his first arrival in December by a furious mastiff. He stooped to pick up a stone to defend himself, but the stone was frozen fast. "By my soul," says Pat, "now is not this a swate land of liberty, where the dogs are let loose, and the stones tied fast!"

**A Good one.**—When the late Judge Howell, of Rhode Island, was at the Bar, Mr. Burgess, to play a joke, wrote on the lining of his hat, "vacuum caput," (empty head.) The hat circulated about, exciting a smile on every countenance, except that of the owner—who deliberately took it up, and repeated the words above, and well knowing the author of the mischief, addressed the Court as follows: "May it please the Court, I ask your Honor's protection, (holding up the hat) for," said he, "I find that Brother Burgess has written his name in my hat, and I have reason to fear that he intends to make off with it."

**Humbug.**—Waterhouse, while Professor of Natural History in Harvard University, some years ago, made an artificial insect, to the limbs of which he could communicate motion while he held it in his hand. After exhibiting it to the class he was lecturing, and permitting every pupil to inspect it, none of whom could tell to what class of insects it belonged, though they all believed it to be a real living creature, the Doctor thus addressed them: "I suppose, young gentlemen, you wish to be informed of the name of this bug; had you examined it more attentively, you would have all perceived that it was a humbug."

### NOTICE.

**WILLIAM CARSON, Esq.,** is appointed my Attorney during my absence from this State. **CHARLES JUGNOT.**  
April 28, 1836.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander Hales, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the Subscriber, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. **THOMAS W. HUEY, Adm'r.**  
Mecklenburg County, April 25, 1836.—Str

### NOTICE!

**I** HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given to Robert Davis, decd., and now held by John Davis, for twenty-five dollars, as the Note has been paid, and I do not intend paying it a gain, unless compelled by law. **CHARLES CALVIN.**  
April 27, 1836.

### Sale of Land on Credit.

**ON** Monday the 6th day of June next, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a plantation supposed to contain 160 acres, joining the lands of Nathan Orr, and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by James Robinson, now deceased, the same being sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity for the benefit of partition among his heirs.

Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, I will sell one other tract, lying on the waters of the 12 mile Creek, joining the lands of Wm. Atkinson, Burwell Clark, James E. Davis, and others, containing by estimation 425 acres, formerly owned by Edward Stitt, now deceased, and sold for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Satisfactory security will be required. **D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.**  
April 20th, 1836.

### Valuable Land for Sale.

**THE** subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3 1/4 or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of **A. F. ALEXANDER.**  
March 9, 1836.

### Omnibus Concern GOING AHEAD!

**THE** Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyances from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for Harness or the Saddle—so that all who may desire accommodation in their mode may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. **B. P. BOYD & Co.**  
Dec. 23, 1835.

## 400 PACKAGES OF Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

**WE** are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of **American, British, and India Goods.**

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and also before the late advance. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—  
Super Fine Blue and Black CLOTH,  
Super do. Adeline (West of England)  
Super Black French CASSIMERE,  
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear, Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors, do. Linen Drill, (a new article.) A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS, A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies, A splendid ass't of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhina, Col'd. Silk Shallette, fine article, Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome, A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico, 300 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns, A great variety of French Ginghams, and, cabs. A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of new long Silk, new article, Linen Hdkhs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk rib'd Hosiery, Black do. Black Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd. We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

### BONNETS & HATS.

Young's AXES, best quality.

### GROCERIES.

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c. A good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales, Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities.

### Good Bacon for 12 1/2 cts.

All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.

**SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.**  
April 1, 1836.

### REMOVAL.

**THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.**

HAVE REMOVED TO

**No. 306 Pearl St., New York.**

**THE** late calamitous Fire having destroyed our whole Stock of

**China, Glass, & Earthenware,**

We have taken the

above spacious Ware-

house, and offer for sale

a most splendid assort-

ment in the line, select-

ed by one of the firm

in England, for that purpose, com-

prising many new styles of Goods, got up

expressly for our trade. The attention of

purchasers is respectfully solicited.

**THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.**

306 Pearl Street.

New York, Jan. 26, 1836.

### NEW GOODS.

**THE** Subscriber has

lately returned from

the North, where he has

selected, with care and

taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Arti-**

**cles,** which he offers to the public at

reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapine, and

Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,

Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.

Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,

Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames,

with glasses, (white, green, blue, and

assort), to suit all ages and sights,

**GOLD KEYS,** for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST

RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Can-

dlesticks, Souffers and Trays, Plated Cas-

tors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Ra-

zors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair

do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PER-

FUMERY of the best quality, Walking

Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols,

(English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Per-

cussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine

Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former

stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace

a variety, which will be sold low for Cash,

or on short credit to punctual dealers.

**THOMAS TROTTER.**  
Charlotte, November, 1835. 7045

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

### \$10 Reward.

**STRAYED** or stolen from the Subscriber, near the Narrows of the Yadkin, in Montgomery County, N. C., a bright Chestnut sorrel HORSE, about fifteen hands high, six years old, well made, blazed face, with a split in his hind hoof, film over the left eye, valued at about \$150. The above Reward will be given to any person for his apprehension or delivery to me, near the Narrows of the Yadkin. Any information concerning said horse, if directed to Kendall's P. O., Montgomery co., will be thankfully received. **ALLEN RICE.**  
April 25, 1836.

### Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

## 25 or 30,000 lbs. good Bacon

For sale by **JOHN M. MORRISON.**  
March 24.



### DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

#### THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE

**STOMACHICA ET HEPATICA,** formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

### DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates. Prepared by **JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M.** at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphy, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen. **JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.**  
Jan. 1, 1836.

### Taken Up

**A**ND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 13th instant, a negro boy named **ARCHER**, about five feet six inches high, dark complexioned, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. **J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.**  
Oct. 12, 1835.

## NOTICE.

**THE** Subscriber having been solicited to remove to the town of Charlotte, for the purpose of Teaching, and having done so, will commence a School as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

**TERMS:**  
For Reading, Writing, and Spelling, 33 p. p.  
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, 33 " "  
History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, 33 " "  
Latin, with the above, 810 " "  
The Articles of the School may be seen at the office of B. Oates, Esq.  
**H. D. W. ALEXANDER.**  
April 14, 1836.



### A Splendid Line of SHIPS,

FROM

**Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.**

### THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford

every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, **We present you with a Line of Ships possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch.**—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, **TUESDAY and SATURDAY** at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh **TUESDAY and SATURDAY** at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for **SLEEP.**

✓ The Ships are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only **SEVEN DOLLARS.** All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

✓ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

✓ All Bunkies and Packages at the risk of the owners.

**WILLIS MORING.**  
**JOSEPH L. MORING.**  
April 11, 1836.

### The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19.50, as follows:  
From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, 67  
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, 3  
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 14  
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5  
Fredericksburg to Washington City, 3  
Steam-Boat Fare, . . . . . 3  
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

### JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

### Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

### State of the Markets, &c.

#### FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 28.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7 a 7 1/2
" Apple,	45 a 50	Sugar, brown,	13 1/2 a 14
Bacon,	12 1/2 a 13	" Lump,	15
Bacon,	20 a 22	" Leaf,	18 a 19
Coffee,	14 a 15	Rail,	65 a 70
Cotton,	15 1/2 a 16	Wheat,	80 a 85
Corn,	85 a 90	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Flaxseed,	1 a 1 1/2	Tobacco, (leaf)	6 a 7
Flour,	96 1/2 a 97	Wood,	18 a 19
Feathers,	00 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	5 a 6	Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	48 a 50		

#### CHERAW—APRIL 25.

Bacon,	12 1/2 a 13	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 25	Nails,	7 a 8
Coffee,	14 a 15	Rope,	11 a 12 1/2
Cotton,	14 a 15	Sugar, brown,	12 1/2 a 14
Corn,	80 a 90	Leaf & Lump,	18 a 20
Flour,	7 1/2 a 8	Salt, Liverpool,	13 a 14
Iron,	4 1/2 a 5 1/2	" in sacks 4 b	21 a 22

#### COLUMBIA—APRIL 23.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Nails,	8 a 10
Bacon,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	21 a 22
Bale Rope,	12 1/2 a 14	" in bulk,	15 a 16
Bagging, Hemp,	27 a 28	Sugar, Leaf,	18 a 19
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	13 a 15
Cotton,	13 1/2 a 14	" N. Orleans,	12 a 13
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	12 a 13
Corn,	87 1/2 a 90	" W. Havana,	14 a 15
Flour, Country,	84 a 90	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Sweden,	5 1/2 a 6	Whiskey,	45 a 50